

? Spirostreptus aequatorialis, Porath.

? *Spirostreptus aequatorialis*, Porath, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxxii. pp. 215, 216 (1889).

One specimen at Milligalli and one at Guayaquil (sea-level). Since both these specimens are females it is impossible to identify them with certainty.

Spirobolus spinipodex, Karsch.

Spirobolus spinipodex, Karsch, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. xxxii. p. 29 (1888).

Pichincha, 12,000 feet; Chimborazo (east side 12,000 feet, south side 12,000 to 13,000 feet).

Dr. Karsch's specimens were from Ecuador (? Quito).

XVII.—*List of Land- and Freshwater- Shells collected by Dr. Emin Pasha in Central Africa, with Descriptions of new Species.* By EDGAR A. SMITH.

[Plates V. & VI.]

ON the journey from the Albert Nyanza to Zanzibar in company with Mr. Stanley during the latter part of last year, Dr. Emin Pasha found time to make collections of various branches of natural history; and he has been good enough to send to the British Museum the shells he then obtained. Being from such remote and little-worked localities, it is not surprising that several of them are new to the National Collection, and a few new to science. The following is a complete list of the species with the exact localities which accompany them. Many of these places do not appear in maps which I have consulted, and consequently I am unable to point out their exact position. I therefore have merely copied the names as written by Dr. Emin himself.

The majority of the new species hereafter described were collected by the Rev. J. L. Last during his residence at Mamboia about six years ago, and a few were obtained by the late Bishop Hannington in 1883. All the species are in the British Museum.

I. LIST OF DR. EMIN'S COLLECTION.

1. *Trochonanina mozambicensis*, Pfeiffer.

Hab. Ilkata; var. from Illali.

2. *Trochonanina Jenynsi*, Pfr., var.

Hab. Kirassa.

The single specimen differs from the type in having the umbilicus a little larger and the spiral sculpture rather stronger. The keel at the periphery also is somewhat more pronounced.

3. *Bulinus (Rhachis)*, sp.

Hab. Htoni Hiranza.

Two specimens in poor condition.

4. *Bulinus (Cerastus) ptychaxis*, Smith, var.

Hab. Huala.

The specimens from the above locality have the apical whorls somewhat larger than the type from Ujiji.

5. *Bulinus (Cerastus) Emini*, sp. n.

Hab. Kidete; also Htoni Heranza.

6. *Bulinus (Cerastus) kidetensis*, sp. n.

Hab. Kidete.

7. *Bulinus (Ena?) Hanningtoni*, Sowerby.

Hab. Kidete, Huala, and Hkata.

8. *Achatina*, sp.

Hab. Huini, Ussagara.

The two specimens may perhaps be a variety of *A. Craveni*, Smith; they differ in the spire being somewhat longer and the body-whorl shorter than in the type.

9. *Limicolaria Caillaudi*, Pfeiffer.

Hab. Hssanga, Ugogo; near Huala River; Kirassa.

10. *Limicolaria*, sp.

Hab. Lake Katuë, near Albert Edward Lake.

Three specimens in bad condition may belong to *L. rectistrigata*, Smith.

11. *Stenogyra (Subulina) usagarica*, sp. n.

Hab. Kidete.

12. *Enneu fortidentata*, sp. n.*Hab.* Hkata.13. *Ennea consanguinea*, sp. n.*Hab.* Kidete.14. *Ennea consociata*, sp. n.*Hab.* Kidete.15. *Ennea æquidentata*, sp. n.*Hab.* Hkata.16. *Cyclostoma* (*Rochebrunia*) *Delmaresi*, Bourguignat.*Hab.* Hadako, Ugogo; Hkata and Longha (*Ferhání*) (*Emin*); Usagara (*Hannington*).17. *Cyclostoma*, sp.*Hab.* Longa (*Ferhání*); Hadako, Ugogo (*Emin*); Mamboia (*Last*); Usagara (*Hannington*).

This may possibly be a small variety of the preceding species.

18. *Cyclostoma anceps*, Martens?*Hab.* Hlali, Htoni Hiranza, Hkata, Kirassa.None of the specimens from the above localities are quite so large as the shell figured by Martens (*Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin*, 1878, pl. i. fig. 4). In other respects they appear to agree with the description. The largest specimen has a greatest diameter of 22 millim.19. *Cyclostoma*, sp.*Hab.* Kidete (*Emin*); Usagara (*Hannington*).

A small species, about 12 millim. in diameter, with a few liræ in the umbilicus and others upon the spire and upper part of the last whorl. Of about the same shape as the preceding species.

20. *Ampullaria gradata*, Smith.*Hab.* — ? (*Emin*); Lake Nyassa and between it and the east coast (*Thompson*).

The precise locality where this species was collected is not stated by Dr. Emin.

21. *Lanistes ovum* (Peters).

Hab. Bubu.

22. *Lanistes libycus* (Morelet).

Hab. Longa (*Ferhání*).

This is a well-known West-African form.

23. *Paludina*, sp. ?

A series of fifteen specimens from Huala River might possibly be considered an extreme variety of *P. unicolor*.

24. *Paludina*, sp. n.

Hab. Victoria Nyanza, south shore (*Emin and Hannington*).

This species, which appears to be undescribed, has a very long spire and is remarkable also for the acute keel around the periphery, which revolves up the spire just above the suture.

25. *Melania tuberculata*, Müller.

Hab. Huala River.

26. *Cleopatra ferruginea*, Lea. .

Hab. Longa (*Ferhání*).

27. *Cleopatra Guillemei*, Bourguignat.

Hab. Hadako, Ugogo.

28. *Physopsis Leroyi*, Grandidier.

Hab. Bubu.

29. *Corbicula radiata*, Parreyss.

Hab. Victoria Nyanza, south shore.

30. *Unio*, sp.

Hab. Hasvea.

A single specimen only, closely resembling *U. Edwardsianus*, Bourguignat, from the Victoria Nyanza.

31. *Spatha rubens*, Lamarck.

Hab. Njamagodjo, Victoria Nyanza; also Niangivira, Ugogo.

32. *Mutela Bourguignati*, Ancey.*Hab.* Victoria Nyanza.

II. DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

Hyalinia Lasti. (Pl. V. figs. 1, 1 a.)

Testa minute perforata, orbiculata, subdepressa, nitens, fusco-cornea, tenuis; spira leviter elevata et convexa, ad apicem obtusa; anfract. 6, lente accrescentes, convexiusculi, leviter striatuli, striis prope suturam anguste marginatam subpliciformibus, ultimus ad peripheriam rotundatus, in exemplis juvenilibus obtuse angulatus, infra convexus, sed in medio, umbilicum versus, concave impressus, radiatim striatus, striisque concentricis tenuissimis fere obsoletis sculptus; apertura oblique semilunata, intus pallide vinosa; perist. tenue, margine columellari leviter incrassato et breviter reflexo.

Diam. maj. $15\frac{1}{2}$ millim., min. 13; alt. 9.

Hab. On the plains within a 50-miles radius of Mamboia (*Last*).

Var. *pellucida*. Testa subpellucida vel flavescenti-cornea.

Hab. Mamboia, at an elevation of from 4000 to 5000 feet (*Last*).

As is frequently the case in this difficult group of land-shells, there is no special feature which at once distinguishes this species. The perforation is very small and the superficial gloss on both the upper and lower surfaces is very brilliant. Three of four examples from the high altitude are quite pale in comparison with the typical form from the plains.

Hyalinia Eminiana. (Pl. V. fig. 2.)

Testa angustissime perforata, subgloboso-depressa, tenuis, nitida, semipellucida, flavo-cornea; anfract. $5\frac{1}{2}$, subecleriter accrescentes, convexiusculi, infra suturam anguste marginati, incrementi lineis striatuli, ultimus ad peripheriam rotundatus, infra convexiusculus, in medio concave impressus et perforatus; apertura mediocriter magna, obliqua, semilunata; perist. tenuissimum, margine columellari breviter reflexo, umbilicum semiobtegente.

Diam. maj. 11 millim., min. 10; alt. 8.

Hab. Mamboia, 4000 to 5000 feet altitude (*Last*).

A rather convex species, with a somewhat elevated conical spire with slightly convex outlines. The basal perforation is very small.

Hyalinia Hanningtoni.

Testa *H. Eminiana* subsimilis, sed longe minor, magis aperte perforata, undique minutissime spiraliter striata; anfract. $4\frac{1}{2}$, ad suturam marginati, convexiusculi, incrementi lineis tenuibus, aliisque spiralibus microscopicis undique sculpti, ultimus in medio rotundatus; apertura lunata; perist. ad marginem columellarem leviter incrassatum, superne vix reflexum, sed leviter sinuatum. Diam. maj. $6\frac{1}{2}$ millim., min. 6; alt. 4.

Hab. Same as *H. Eminiana*.

Although much resembling *H. Eminiana*, and at first sight liable to be taken for the young of that species, the present form is quite distinct. The umbilicus is larger, the columella is peculiarly sinuated or notched near its junction with the body-whorl, and scarcely at all reflexed, and the surface is everywhere above and below microscopically spirally striated.

Hyalinia depressior.

Testa *H. Hanningtoni* similis, sed magis compressa, columella superne breviter expansa et reflexa, apertura latior; superficies undique distinctius spiraliter striata; umbilicus angustior. Diam. maj. $6\frac{1}{2}$ millim., min. 6; alt. 4.

Hab. Mamboia, altitude 4000 to 5000 feet (*Last*).

Although the measurements of this form and *H. Hanningtoni* are similar, still the two species are quite distinct. This can be seen at a glance when they are placed side by side, and the distinctness is confirmed by the differences referred to in the above description.

Trochonanina mamboiensis. (Pl. V. fig. 3.)

Testa acute conica, ad peripheriam carinata, tenuissima, anguste perforata, nitida, cornea, pallide fusco-olivacea; spira elevata, lateribus subrectis vel levissime concavis, ad apicem subobtusa; anfract. 6-7, mediocriter lente crescentes, supremi $2\frac{1}{2}$ convexi, minutissime et confertim spiraliter striati, cæteri planiusculi vel vix convexiusculi, infra ad suturam carinati, incrementi lineis obliquis striati, ultimus in medio acute carinatus, inferne leviter convexus, striisque tenuissimis, concentricis, sculptus, haud descendens; apertura parva, triangularis, longit. totius $\frac{1}{2}$ haud æquans; peristoma tenuissimum, margine columellari ad insertionem breviter reflexo, pallide vinoso, umbilicum semiobtegente. Diam. maj. 11 millim., min. 10; longit. 10.

Hab. Mamboia, 4000 to 5000 feet (*Last*).

This is a very fragile shell and well distinguished by its

conical form, very narrow perforation, and the minute spiral striation upon the apical whorls, which becomes obsolete on the few last. The acute keel at the periphery passes up the spire just above the suture, but does not reach beyond the fourth volution. The apical whorls are considerably convex and probably are not carinate at the middle. The three specimens at hand have a dirty appearance, through the presence of more or less blackish earth, which appears to be, as it were, gummed to the surface. This may possibly be a characteristic feature of the species.

Trochonanina episcopalis. (Pl. V. fig. 4.)

Testa anguste perforata, tenuis, breviter conoidea, ad peripheriam subangulata, vel obtuse carinata, pallide fusco-cornea, interdum linea angusta rufa supra angulum anfr. ultimi cineta; anfr. 6-7, apicales duo læves, politi, convexi, cæteri convexiusculi, regulariter accrescentes, striis obliquis curvatis aliisque concentricis microscopicis sculpti, quasi subsericati, inferne ad suturam anguste carinato-marginati, ultimus inferne magis politus, lineis concentricis, tenuibus, confertis, minute undulatis, ornatus, lineis incrementi radiantibus, tenuibus, sculptus, haud descendens; spira mediocriter elevata, superne submammiformis; apertura oblique semilunata; perist. tenuissimum, margine columellari ad rimam breviter expanso.

Diam. maj. $17\frac{1}{2}$ millim., min. $15\frac{1}{2}$; alt. 12.

Hab. Usagara.

This species is closely related to *T. Jenynsi* of Pfeiffer, but may be distinguished by its colour, the less acute periphery, and the finer spiral striæ on the upper surface. The typical form of *T. Jenynsi* is an opaque white shell with a brown zone above the periphery and distinctly spirally striated on both the upper and lower surfaces. *T. episcopalis* is more transparent, of a brownish horn-colour, and sculptured on the upper surface with excessively fine spiral striation.

This species was collected by Bishop Hannington, who lost his life a few years ago at the hands of some of the natives in East Africa.

Bulimus (Rhachis) usagaricus. (Pl. V. fig. 5.)

Testa ovato-conica, anguste perforata, tenuis, albida vel dilute flavescens, lineis spiralibus paucis fusco-nigris punctisque nigrescentibus sparsis picta; anfract. 6, convexiusculi, striis incrementi tenuibus obliquis, aliisque spiralibus minutis, sculpti, tres apicales plerumque fuscrescentes, ultimus magnus, convexus; apertura longit. totius $\frac{1}{2}$ æquans; perist. tenue, margine columellari superne expanso et reflexo.

Longit. $16\frac{1}{2}$ millim., diam. 10; apertura $8\frac{1}{2}$ longa, 6 lata.

Hab. Usagara (*Bishop Hannington*).

Of five specimens of this species all have a slender band or line at the periphery and another, sometimes a little broader, somewhat lower down. They all also exhibit a somewhat pellucid or brownish zone around the umbilicus. A line which passes round the middle of the fourth whorl is sometimes continued on the fifth and last; this line in two examples is interrupted, thus forming a transverse series of elongate dots. A single example is irregularly marked with brown at the lower part of the body-whorl and has a second interrupted line just above the peripheral zone. The dark scattered dots are few and irregular. Owing to the thinness of the shell the markings are as vivid within the aperture as upon the exterior. There is only the feeblest trace of spiral striation. *B. nigrilineatus* from Madagascar is very like this species in form, but exhibits more distinct spiral striation, has a narrower perforation, is more numerous banded, its general tint more yellow, and not sparsely dotted. *B. trutta*, Blanford, an Indian form, is also very closely related.

Bulimus (Rhachis) quadricingulatus. (Pl. V. fig. 6.)

Testa oblonga, subturrita, perforata, tenuis, nitida, flavo-lactea, ad apicem purpurea, lineis saturate fuscis (in anfr. ultimo quatuor, in superioribus tribus) cineta: anfr. $6\frac{1}{2}$, perconvexi, regulariter sublente accrescentes, incrementi lineis tenuibus obliquis, striisque spiralibus confertis exilissimis sculpti, ultimus zona subpellucida circa umbilicum, strigisque obliquis paucis subhyalinis hic illic ornatus; peristoma tenue, ad insertionem columellæ breviter expansum et reflexum; apertura ovata, longit. totius $\frac{2}{5}$ paulo superans.

Longit. $12\frac{1}{2}$ millim., diam. 7; apertura $5\frac{1}{2}$ longa, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lata.

Hab. On the plains within 50 miles of Mamboia (*Last*).

This is a narrower shell than *B. usagarica*, differently banded, and has a smaller body-whorl and a larger spire in proportion to the length of the aperture. Only a single specimen is at hand, and in this, of the three dark zones on the penultimate whorl, the uppermost and lowest are quite close to their respective sutures, and the intervening band falls just above the middle. The three apical whorls are of a rich purple-brown colour, which gradually passes into a paler tint on the succeeding volution.

Bulimus (Cerastus) mamboiensis. (Pl. V. fig. 7.)

Testa elongata, conica, turrita, subpellucida, albo-cornea vel opalescens, nitida, anguste umbilicata, liris obliquis confertis tenuibus,

infra medium anfr. ultimi subevanescentibus, instructa; anfr. 8, convexi, sublente accrescentes, sutura vix obliqua, subprofunda sejuncti; spira elongata, ad apicem obtusa; apertura ovalis, superne et infra acuminata, longit. totius $\frac{5}{11}$ adæquans; perist. tenue, margine columellari expanso et reflexo, extremitatibus alio tenuissimo junctis.

Longit. 22 millim., diam. maj. $10\frac{1}{2}$, min. 10; apertura $9\frac{1}{2}$ longa, 5 lata.

Hab. On the plains within 50 miles of Mamboia.

One of the four specimens of this species is somewhat stumpier than the others and has the aperture closed with a firm white epiphragm.

Bulimus (Cerastus) Lasti.

Testa ovata, superne producta, late perforata, subpellucido-albida, epidermide tenuissima pallide flava induta, nitida, oblique confertim et regulariter striata; anfract. 7, convexi, sutura profundiuscula, fere horizontali, sejuncti, ultimus inferne leviter saccatus, striis ad basim productis; apertura ovata, superne acuminata, antice rotundata, longit. totius $\frac{4}{5}$ subæquans; perist. tenue, margine columellari late expanso et reflexo; spira obtuse conica, ad apicem haud acuta.

Longit. 18 millim., diam. maj. 11, min. 10; apertura 8 longa, 5 lata.

Hab. Same as *B. mamboiensis*.

This is a much shorter species than *B. mamboiensis*, with the aperture rounder below, the sculpture on the body-whorl continued equally strong to the base, the umbilicus slightly larger, and the columellar reflexion broader.

Bulimus (Cerastus) Eminii. (Pl. V. fig. 8.)

Testa *Bulimo Lasti* persimilis, differt apice magis acuminato, apertura magis perpendiculari, anfractibus striis vel lineis spiralibus ornatis.

Longit. 19 millim., diam. maj. 11, min. $10\frac{1}{4}$; apertura 8 longa, 5 lata.

Hab. Hkata, Kidete, Htoni Hiranza (*Emin*).

Although very like *B. Lasti* in form, I think there is little doubt that this species is distinct. On comparison the spire is seen to be more pointed, the aperture less lateral, and the whorls exhibit numerous fine, transverse, white lines, which seem to be in the texture of the shell and are more plentiful in some specimens than in others. They are scarcely visible to the naked eye.

Bulimus (Cerastus) kidetensis. (Pl. V. fig. 9.)

Testa anguste umbilicata, elongato-ovata, superne prolongata, nitida, subpellucido-albida, oblique regulariter confertim striata et tenuiter lirata; apex mediocriter acutus; anfract. 8, convexi, lente crescentes, sutura profunda vix obliqua discreti; apertura ovata, pyriformis, longit. totius $\frac{1}{3}$ paulo superans; perist. tenue, margine columellari modice dilatato et reflexo.

Longit. $15\frac{1}{2}$ millim., diam. maj. 8, min. $7\frac{1}{2}$; apertura 6 longa, $3\frac{2}{3}$ lata.

Hab. Kidete (*Emin*); on the plains within 50 miles of Mamboia (*Last*).

Although similarly sculptured this is a smaller form than *B. Lasti*, the spire is longer, and the proportions altogether different. A small variety, consisting of seven whorls and only 12 millim. long, was collected by Bishop Hannington in Usagara.

Bulimus (Cerastus?) uniplicatus. (Pl. V. fig. 10.)

Testa anguste umbilicata, ovata, superne producta, parum nitida, albida, epidermide tenui flavescente induta, oblique tenuiter lirata; anfractus 7, perconvexi, regulariter sub lente accrescentes, sutura leviter obliqua, profunda, sejuncti; apex obtusus; apertura parva, ovata, longit. totius $\frac{1}{3}$ paulo superans; perist. tenue, margine columellari dilatato, modo leviter reflexo, intus plica obliqua intrante basim versus instructo.

Longit. 14 millim., diam. maj. $7\frac{1}{4}$, min. $6\frac{3}{4}$; apertura $5\frac{1}{3}$ longa, $3\frac{1}{3}$ lata.

Hab. Mamboia, at an elevation of 4000 to 5000 feet.

This species has a fold towards the base of the columella similar to that in *B. ptychaxis*, Smith, a much larger shell from Ujiji. The peristome on the columellar side is not much reflexed over the umbilicus, but forms a continuous curve with the basal margin.

Bulimus (Cerastus?) introversus. (Pl. V. fig. 11.)

Testa elongata, superne acuminata, anguste rimata, haud nitida, tenuis, viridi-cornea; apex introversus; anfract. 7, duo vel tres primi subfortiter costulati, caeteri convexiusculi, oblique striati, ultimus circa medium carina obsoleta cinctus; apertura ovata, longit. totius $\frac{1}{3}$ paulo superans; perist. tenue, margine columellari sublate dilatato, supra rimam aliquanto reflexo, intus, basim versus, oblique subtruncato vel plicato.

Longit. 16 millim., diam. 7; apertura 6 longa, 4 lata.

Hab. Mamboia, at an elevation of 4000 to 5000 feet.

The resemblance in form and the faint raised line around the body-whorl recall to mind the typical form of *Subulina subcarinifera*. That species is imperforate, much more coarsely sculptured, and has a more distinctly truncate columella. The apex in both forms is similarly introverted.

Bulimus (Buliminus) subolivaceus.

Buliminus olivaceus (Gibbons, MSS.), Taylor, Quart. Journ. Conch. vol. i. p. 253, pl. ii. fig. 5.

Hab. Bauri Island, Zanzibar (*Taylor*).

Five specimens of this species were presented to the British Museum by J. S. Gibbons, Esq., in 1876. The name *olivaceus* being preoccupied by Pfeiffer for a species from Candia, I propose to designate the present species *B. subolivaceus*, the colour being decidedly pale olive.

Bulimus (Hapalus) subvirescens. (Pl. V. fig. 12.)

Testa imperforata, elongata, tenuis, nitida, subpellucida, dilute virescens; anfract. 7, leviter convexi, striis incrementi curvatis sculpti; spira ad apicem obtusa; sutura leviter obliqua, distincta; apertura inverse subauriformis, longit. totius $\frac{5}{13}$ adæquans; labrum tenuissimum, in medio prominens, curvatum; columella subtortuosa, albida, leviter et tenuiter reflexa, callo tenui labro juncta.

Longit. 14 millim., diam. $5\frac{1}{3}$; apertura 5 longa, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lata.

Hab. Mamboia, at an elevation of 4000 to 5000 feet.

This is a more slender species than *Hapalus Grateloupi*, Pfr., the type of the group, has a somewhat shorter body-whorl, and a less distinct spiral curve on the columella. In one of the specimens there are about half a dozen roundish eggs, which are seen through the transparency of the shell, as in many species of *Stenogyra*.

Bulimus (Hapalus) disparilis. (Pl. V. fig. 13.)

Testa perforata, ovata, superne paulo acuminata, albida, vel cerea, nitida; anfract. 6, convexiusculi, sutura leviter obliqua sejuncti, longitudinaliter argute striati, striis curvatis, inferne plus minus desinentibus, ultimus magnus, subventricosus; apex subobtusus; apertura elongata, inverse auriformis, longit. totius $\frac{1}{2}$ superans; labrum tenue, in medio prominens, curvatum, prope suturam quasi incisum vel sinuatum; columella leviter obliqua, expansa et reflexa, vix contorta.

Longit. 13 millim., diam. $6\frac{1}{2}$; apertura $6\frac{2}{3}$ longa, 3 lata.

Hab. Mamboia, at 4000 to 5000 feet elevation (*Last*).

In the single specimen from the above locality the striae upon the upper whorls are strongly marked near the suture above, and become weaker towards the lower part. On the last volution, however, the striae are equally strongly incised all over the surface, being especially distinct near the outer lip. There is a slight depression below the suture in this whorl, but it may only be an individual peculiarity.

In three specimens collected by Sir J. Kirk in Usagara, which are smaller than the type, the striae are still stronger and continue from suture to suture. They also differ in having the whorls slightly more convex and in being imperforate; but this may be due to their immaturity. Notwithstanding these differences, on placing them side by side they all appear to belong to the same species.

Bulimus (Hapalus) associatus. (Pl. V. fig. 14.)

Testa elongata, angusta, vix perforata, nitida, albida, vel cerea; anfract. 6, convexi, lente accrescentes, striis fortibus, regularibus, confertis, subhorizontalibus, leviter curvatis, sculpti, sutura paulo obliqua discreti, ultimus parvus; apertura parva, longit. totius $\frac{3}{8}$ adæquans; labrum tenue, leviter arcuatum; columella leviter contorta, expansa et reflexa, callo tenui labro juncta.

Longit. $7\frac{1}{2}$ millim., diam. $3\frac{1}{3}$; apertura 3 longa, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lata.

Hab. Mamboia, at an elevation of 4000 to 5000 feet.

This species has the sculpture very like that of *Hapalus disparilis*, but is quite distinct on account of its very different form.

Stenogyra (Subulina) subcarinifera. (Pl. V. fig. 15.)

Testa elongata, superne acuminata, imperforata, nitida, olivaceo-fusca; anfract. 7, primus intortus, sequentes duo convexi, costis oblique curvatis subdistantibus ornat, cæteri convexi, costis tenuioribus, valde confertis, instructi, sutura leviter obliqua, profunda, discreti, ultimus oblongus, circa medium linea elevata indistincta cinctus; spira producta, ad apicem obtusa; apertura irregulariter pyriformis, longit. totius $\frac{2}{3}$ subæquans; labrum tenue, antice angustissime expansum; columella albida, in medio arcuata, inferne oblique truncata, infra truncaturam sinuata.

Longit. 16 millim., diam. $7\frac{1}{2}$; apertura $6\frac{1}{3}$ longa, 4 lata.

Var. major. Testa pallidior, anfr. 8, secundo et tertio costis quam in forma typica magis numerosis.

Longit. 18 millim., diam. $8\frac{1}{2}$; apertura 7 longa, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lata.

Hab. On the plains within 50 miles of Mamboia; also at an elevation of 4000 to 5000 feet (*Last*).

The columella is not so suddenly truncate as in typical

forms of *Achatina*, but has rather the appearance of being obliquely plicate at the lower part. There is a slight film of callus connecting it with the upper end of the outer lip. The larger variety, like the type, has the faint raised line around the middle of the body-whorl, and agrees in all other respects except in the points above mentioned.

Stenogyra (Subulina) mamboiensis. (Pl. V. fig. 16.)

Testa elongata, subulata, subclavata, alba, epidermide flavescens et strigata induta; anfract. 10, convexiusculi, lente crescentes, lineis incrementi obliquis tenuibus striati, sub lente striis spiralibus confertis microscopicis sculpti; sutura obliqua, subprofunda: apex mammillaris; apertura albida, subovata, supra et infra paulo acuminata, longit. totius $\frac{1}{4}$ æquans; columella bene arcuata, callo tenui albo induta, antice abrupte truncata; labrum tenue, regulariter curvatum.

Longit. 46 millim., diam. $13\frac{1}{2}$; apertura $11\frac{1}{2}$ longa, $6\frac{1}{2}$ lata.

Hab. On the plains within 50 miles of Mamboia (*Last*).

This fine species bears a general resemblance to *S. rangiana*, Pfr. (Reve's Conch. Icon., *Achatina*, fig. 65), but has longer whorls and is rather larger. An egg from one of the specimens is elongate-ovate and 5 millim. in length.

Stenogyra (Subulina) usagara. (Pl. V. fig. 17.)

Testa gracilis, subulata, nitida, albido-subpellucida, epidermide olivaceo-fusca plus minus induta; spira sursum attenuata, ad apicem obtusa; anfract. 15, apicales pauci convexi, cæteri planiusculi, lente crescentes, lineis incrementi obliquis, superne prope suturam arcuatim subplicatis, sutura leviter crenulata et obliqua sejuncti, ultimus subquadratus; apertura acute ovalis, longit. totius $\frac{1}{6}$ adæquans; columella arcuata, antice truncata, callo tenui induta.

Longit. 37 millim., diam. 7; apertura 7 longa, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lata.

Hab. Usagara (*Bishop Hannington*); Kidete (*Emin Pasha*).

This is a very elongate species with almost flat whorls. The subplicate lines of growth, especially on some of the upper volutions, give the sutural line a somewhat crenulated appearance. *S. Foxcrofti*, Pfr., from Sierra Leone, has longer and more convex whorls and they are fewer in number.

Stenogyra (Subulina) Lasti. (Pl. V. fig. 18.)

Testa gracilis, subulata, polita, olivaceo-fusca, colore saturatiore hic illic oblique strigata; spira superne angustata, ad apicem mam-

millata; anfract. 11, convexi, incrementi lineis obliquis tenuibus striati; apertura parva, acute ovalis, longit. totius $\frac{1}{5}$ æquans; columella arcuata, antice truncata.

Longit. 15 millim., diam. $3\frac{2}{3}$; apertura 3 longa, $1\frac{2}{3}$ lata.

Hab. Mamboia, at an altitude of 4000 to 5000 feet (*Last*).

The two specimens of this species at hand are probably not full-grown, as a faint angulation at the periphery of the body-whorl suggests this opinion. In that case the number of whorls and the proportion of the aperture to the total length may hereafter require modification. *S. involuta*, Gould, is similarly coloured, but is a larger and thicker shell.

Stenogyra (Subulina) Emini. (Pl. V. fig. 19.)

Testa clongata, gracilis, pyramidalis, subpellucida, pallide virescens vel flavo-viridis, polita; anfract. 9, convexiusculi, lente crescentes, lineis incrementi obliquis levissime striati, sutura subprofunda, obliqua, discreti; apex obtuse rotundatus; apertura parva, ovalis, superne acuta, longit. totius $\frac{1}{5}$ paulo superans; columella bene arcuata, antice oblique truncata, callo tenui albo induta.

Longit. 16 millim., diam. $3\frac{2}{3}$; apertura $3\frac{1}{4}$ longa, 2 lata.

Hab. Mamboia, at an altitude of 4000 to 5000 feet (*Last*).

This species bears a general resemblance to *S. stricta*, Poey, from Cuba, but differs in having much rounder whorls, a more arcuate columella, with a distinct basal truncation. *S. Lasti* is differently coloured and has shorter and more numerous whorls. *S. mammillata*, Craven, is a larger species with a strongly puckered suture.

Stenogyra (Subulina) intermedia, Taylor.

Testa gracilis, superne parum angustata, subpellucida, stramineo-alba, nitens; anfract. 8-9, convexiusculi, clongati, oblique tenuissime striati, superne infra suturam obliquam minute corrugata; apex rotundatus, obtusus; apertura parva, ovata, superne acuminata, longit. totius $\frac{1}{5}$ subæquans; columella valde curvata, antice abrupte truncata.

Longit. 10 millim., diam. $2\frac{1}{2}$; apertura 2 longa, 1 lata.

Hab. Mamboia (*Last*); Zanzibar (*Gibbons*).

This is a pale straw-coloured glassy shell with rather long whorls, which are minutely (not very distinctly) puckered above at the suture. This feature is not mentioned by Mr. Taylor in the original description (Quart. Journ. Conch. vol. i. p. 282), nor is it depicted in the figure (pl. i. fig. 5), in which the aperture is drawn rather too narrow.

Stenogyra (Opeas) stenostoma. (Pl. V. fig. 20.)

Testa anguste rimata, elongata, gracilis, superne attenuata, ad apicem obtusa, rotundata, nitida, pellucido-subvirescens; anfract. 8, leviter convexi, striis incrementi arcuatis sculpti, sutura oblique sejuncti, ultimus elongatus, cylindraceus; apertura elongata, angusta, longit. totius $\frac{2}{7}$ subæquans; labrum tenue, prorsum curvatum; columella fere perpendicularis, anguste expansa et reflexa.

Longit. $10\frac{1}{2}$ millim., diam. 3; apertura 3 longa, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lata.

Hab. Mamboia, at an altitude of 4000 to 5000 feet (*Last*).

This species has a long body-whorl and aperture, recalling to mind the little *Cecilianella acicula*.

Streptaxis mamboiensis. (Pl. VI. fig. 1.)

Testa oblique ovata, umbilicata, parum distorta, alba, nitida; anfract. 6, convexiusculi, celeriter crescentes, peroblique arcuatim striati, superne ad suturam profundam crenulati, ultimus lævior, obliquus, antice leviter ascendens; apertura flavescens, antice late curvata, longit. totius $\frac{1}{2}$ æquans; labrum prope suturam sinuatum, haud reflexum, inferne paulo expansum, obliquum; columella flavescens, late dilatata et reflexa, callo flavescente lato suturæ juncta.

Longit. 18 millim., diam. 14; apertura 9 longa, 7 lata.

Hab. Mamboia, at an altitude of 4000 to 5000 feet (*Last*).

The sutural line is very prettily denticulated by the ends of the oblique curved liræ; these are almost obsolete on the body-whorl above the umbilicus and aperture.

Streptaxis ordinarius. (Pl. VI. figs. 2, 2 a.)

Testa parva, clauso-rimata, valde distorta, polita, dilute viridi-alba; anfract. 6, ad suturam crenulati, superiores regulares, peroblique tenuiter striati, hic illie lineis obliquis saturationibus picti, ultimus lævis, obliquus, antice angustatus, supra aperturam subplanulatus, prope labrum breviter ascendens; apertura parva, alba, longit. totius $\frac{2}{5}$ adæquans; perist. angustissime reflexum, marginibus callo tenui junctis, columellari paulo latiore.

Longit. $6\frac{1}{2}$ millim., diam. 4; apertura $2\frac{1}{3}$ longa, 2 lata.

Hab. Mamboia, at 4000 to 5000 feet elevation (*Last*).

In young specimens the umbilicus is moderately broad and pervious to the apex, and the shell looks rather like a small *Hyalinia*.

Gibbus (Gonidomus) breviculus. (Pl. VI. fig. 3.)

Testa ovata, clauso-rimata, solidiuscula, viridi-flavescens; anfract. 6-7, convexiusculi, costulis gracilibus, confertis, obliquis, arenatis, instructi, sutura crenulata, fere horizontali sejuncti, ultimus antice vix descendens; spira brevis, convexa, ad apicem lævem obtusa; apertura antice contracta, intus pallide lilacea, longit. totius $\frac{3}{4}$ vix æquans; perist. album, leviter incrassatum, anguste reflexum, marginibus callo tenui, tuberculo obsoleto prope labrum munito, junctis.

Longit. 14 millim., diam. $9\frac{1}{2}$; apertura 5 longa, $4\frac{1}{3}$ lata.

Hab. Usagara (Sir J. Kirk).

A short stumpy species, with the aperture considerably receding in front, so that, viewed laterally, the labrum is very oblique.

Ennea Hanningtoni. (Pl. VI. fig. 4.)

Testa pupiformis, cylindræca, perforata, albo-straminea, polita, hic illic linea obliqua olivacea picta; spira ad apicem rotundata; anfract. 8, lente crescentes, superiores convexiusculi, tres ultimi planiusculi, sutura angustissima canaliculata discreti, ultimus haud ascendens, pone labrum scrobiculatus; apertura parva, rotunde subtriangularis, longit. totius $\frac{1}{4}$ paulo superans; perist. album, incrassatum et reflexum, dentibus sex, albis, inæqualibus munitum.

Longit. 10 millim., diam. 5; apertura 3 longa et lata.

Hab. Usagara (Hannington and Kirk); Mamboia, at an elevation of 4000 to 5000 feet (Last).

This is a smooth glossy species like *E. levigata*, Dohrn, but rather more slender and with different teeth in the mouth. There are three small ones on the outer lip, a fourth of the same size at the lower part of the columella, a large, very prominent one at the upper part, and a large lamellar one close to the termination of the labrum. The teeth on the outer lip and at the lower part of the columella are indicated externally by slight indentations.

Ennea Newtoni. (Pl. VI. fig. 5.)

Testa ovata, pupiformis, haud rimata, polita, subpellucida, pallide cornea, hic illic linea olivacea picta; anfract. 8, parum convexi, supra anguste marginati, oblique striatuli, strii pone labrum validis, ultimus antice subascendens; apertura quinquedentata, mediocris, longit. totius $\frac{1}{3}$ adæquans; perist. album, leviter expansum et reflexum; columella intus lata.

Longit. 11 millim., diam. $5\frac{2}{3}$; apertura $3\frac{1}{2}$ longa, 3 lata.

Hab. Mamboia, at an altitude of 4000 to 5000 feet (*Last*).

This species differs from *E. Hanningtoni* in being a little stouter, in having some strong striæ behind the labrum, and in the armature of the mouth. Of the five teeth, one of the largest is on the middle of the outer lip, a small one is at the base of the aperture, a similar one on the middle of the columella, a very minute one close to the upper extremity of the outer lip, and the fifth, which is about the same size as that on the labrum, is close to the very small one, thin and lamellar. *E. quadridentata*, Martens, is very like this species.

Ennea fortidentata. (Pl. VI. fig. 6.)

Testa pupiformis, pseudorimata, alba, nitida, ad suturam minute denticulata; anfract. 8, parum convexi, oblique striatuli, lente crescentes, ultimus pone et infra labrum, etiam in regione umbilicali valde scrobiculatus; apertura ringens, dentibus sex inæqualibus munita, longit. totius $\frac{1}{3}$ paulo superans; perist. late expansum, reflexum, album.

Longit. 9 millim., diam. $4\frac{1}{2}$; apertura $2\frac{3}{8}$ longa et lata.

Hab. Mamboia, at an altitude of 4000 to 5000 feet (*Last*); Hkata (*Emin*).

The teeth in this species, with the exception of a very minute one on the body-wall just above the columella, are large and strong. Two are on the outer lip, a bifurcate one on the columella, one at the base of the aperture, and the fifth, which is lamelliform, near the junction of the outer lip with the whorl. The deep pit behind the columella produces a somewhat umbilicated appearance. Quite distinct from *E. natalensis*, to which it is allied.

Ennea consanguinea. (Pl. VI. fig. 7.)

Testa *E. fortidentatae* similis, sed paulo minor, fortius striata, apertura dentibus quinque diversis munita.

Longit. $7\frac{1}{2}$ millim., diam. 4; apertura $2\frac{1}{2}$ longa, 2 lata.

Hab. Kidete (*Emin*); Mamboia, 4000 to 5000 feet (*Last*).

This species is very like *E. fortidentata* in form, but differs in being rather more strongly striated and in the armature of the mouth. There are two teeth, of which the upper is the smaller, on the outer lip, a strong bifurcate tooth on the columella, a large lamellar tooth, also bifurcate at the end nearest the columella, joining the upper end of the labrum, and a fifth, somewhat squarish denticle is situated at the lower part of the aperture, but further in than the other teeth.

Ennea curvilamella. (Pl. VI. fig. 8.)

Testa tenuis, subpellucida, pupiformis, superne conoidea, haud rimata, albida; anfractus 8, convexiusculi, costulis tenuibus obliquis instructi, in interstitiis microscopice spiraliter interrupto striati; apex obtuse conoidalis, lavis; anfr. ultimus antice leviter ascendens, pone labrum profunde effossus; apertura parva, longit. totius $\frac{1}{3}$ adæquans, dentibus duobus munita; perist. album, paulo dilatatum et reflexum; columella intus lata.

Longit. $8\frac{1}{3}$ millim., diam. 4 ; apertura $2\frac{1}{2}$ longa, 2 lata.

„ $6\frac{3}{4}$ „ „ $3\frac{3}{4}$ „ $2\frac{1}{2}$ „ 2 „

Hab. Mamboia, at an altitude of 4000 to 5000 feet (*Last*).

Of the two teeth in the mouth of this species one corresponds to the indentation behind the outer lip, the other, which is lamelliform, prominent, and curved, is on the body-wall and almost joined to the extremity of the labrum. The ends of the fine riblets give a pretty denticulate appearance to the suture. The microscopic striæ do not extend from riblet to riblet, but appear to be only on the left side of the riblets when the shell is examined with the spire upwards.

Ennea consociata. (Pl. VI. fig. 9.)

Testa pupiformis, superne obtuse conoidea, albida, parum nitida; anfract. 8, convexiusculi, sutura profunda sejuncti, oblique fortiter striati, ultimus antice paulo ascendens, pone et infra aperturam scrobiculatus; apertura subquadrata, ringens, dentibus 4-5 albis, inæqualibus, instructa, longit. totius $\frac{1}{3}$ paulo superans; perist. album, sublate dilatatum et reflexum.

Longit. 7 millim., diam. $3\frac{1}{2}$; apertura $2\frac{1}{2}$ longa, $2\frac{1}{3}$ lata.

Hab. Kidete (*Emin*).

This is a more slender shell than *E. consanguinea*, differently striated, and it has different teeth in the aperture. Of these one on the outer lip is almost double, a second strong tooth is situated on the columella, a third smaller one within the lower margin, a fourth much curved, hollowed out, lamellar one adjoining the outer lip above, and, finally, a sixth minute denticle occurs above the large central tooth on the labrum.

Ennea æquidentata. (Pl. VI. fig. 10.)

Testa parva, cylindracea, superne paulo latior, ad apicem obtusa, albo-pellucida, nitida; anfract. 6, convexiusculi, levigati, superne ad suturam subprofundam minute denticulati, ultimus penultimo angustior, prope aperturam longitudinaliter striatus, utrinque et infra scrobiculatus; apertura subquadrata, quadridentata, alba,

longit. totius $\frac{1}{2}$ adæquans: perist. sublato expansum, album, marginibus callo tenui junctis.

Longit. 6 millim., diam. 3; apertura 2 longa, $1\frac{2}{3}$ lata.

Hab. Hkata (*Emin*).

The teeth in the aperture are almost equidistant from one another. One is on the columella, one exactly opposite on the outer lip, one (the smallest) at the base of the aperture, and the fourth, which is lamellar, curved, and hollowed out on the right side, joins the termination of the labrum.

Ennea enigmatica. (Pl. VI. fig. 11.)

Testa parva, brevis, pupiformis, supra conoidalis, perforata, parum nitida, alba; anfract. 8, lente crescentes, convexiusculi, angusti, costellis numerosis leviter obliquis et arcuatis instructi, sutura profunda sejuncti, ultimus antice vix ascendens, utrinque et infra labrum valde scrobiculatus et distortus; apertura parva, insigniter plicata, contorta; perist. solutum, continuum, tenue, dilatatum, maxime irregulare, dextrorsum sinuatum, siphonatum, album.

Longit. $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim., diam. 3; apertura $1\frac{1}{3}$ longa et lata.

Hab. Mamboia, at an altitude of 4000 to 5000 feet (*Last*).

The aperture of this little shell exhibits such distortions, plications, and wrinklings that the orifice is almost closed; indeed it seems impossible to convey in words any adequate idea of it.

Ennea soror. (Pl. VI. fig. 12.)

Testa parva, anguste perforata, pupiformis, superne conoidea, subpellucido-albida, parum nitida; anfract. 7, convexiusculi, apicales læves, cæteri tenuiter oblique et confertim costulati, sutura subprofunda, crenulata, haud obliqua, sejuncti, ultimus antice contractus, utrinque et infra aperturam valde scrobiculatus; apertura parva, longit. totius $\frac{1}{3}$ adæquans, ringens, dentibus sex albis, valde inæqualibus, instructa; perist. undique expansum et reflexum, album.

Longit. 5 millim., diam. $2\frac{2}{3}$; apertura $1\frac{1}{2}$ longa, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lata.

Hab. Same as that of *E. enigmatica*.

The teeth in the aperture are disposed as follows:—A small denticle on the columella, a larger prominence behind it further within the aperture, a thin curved lamellar tooth on the body-wall at the junction of the labrum with the whorl, a very large one on the middle of the outer lip with a very minute one above it or, it might be said, adjoining it, and the sixth, which is also a very small denticle, situated between the large one on the outer lip and the smaller one on the columella. The pits on the last whorl outside the aperture

correspond with the denticles within, that behind the labrum being remarkably deep. *Pupa minuscula* *, Morelet, closely resembles this species.

Ennea subhyalina. (Pl. VI. fig. 13.)

Testa cylindræcea, ad apicem obtusa, hyalina, nitida, angusto rimata; anfract. 7, leviter convexi, læves, ad suturam quasi anguste marginati, ultimus antice constrictus, pone et infra labrum serobiculatus; apertura ringens, longit. totius $\frac{3}{4}$ æquans, dentibus albis sex munita; peristoma album, expansum et reflexum, marginibus callo tenuissimo junctis.

Longit. 6 millim., diam. $2\frac{1}{4}$; apertura 2 longa et lata.

Hab. Mamboia, at an altitude of 4000 to 5000 feet (*Last*).

Five of the teeth within the aperture are about equal in size. Two are on a columellar prominence, two opposite on the outer lip, and the fifth at the lower part of the aperture. The sixth parietal tooth is thin, lamellar, curved, and joins the extremity of the labrum. *E. larva*, Morelet, is a smaller species, with longer whorls and only a single tooth on the columella.

Ennea subflavescens. (Pl. VI. fig. 14.)

Testa cylindræcea, superne obtusa, imperforata, nitida, subpellucida, dilute flavescens; anfract. 7, convexiusculi, læves, superne quasi anguste marginati, ultimus pone et infra labrum serobiculatus; apertura parva, longit. totius $\frac{1}{4}$ adæquans, valde ringens, dentibus 9-10 inæqualibus, albis munita; labrum leviter expansum et incrassatum.

Longit. 6 millim., diam. 2; apertura $1\frac{1}{2}$ longa et lata.

Hab. Same as *E. subhyalina*.

This species is remarkable for its cylindrical form and the armature of the mouth. The columella is prominent, with three teeth upon it; two teeth are at the lower part of the aperture, three, of which the middle one is largest, within the right lip, and a very prominent, thin, squarish one on the whorl and joining the termination of the labrum. Three out of four specimens exhibit a tenth minute denticle at the lower part of the mouth.

Ennea amicta. (Pl. VI. fig. 15.)

Testa anguste perforata, pupiformis, albida, epidermide tenui, pallide viridi-flavescente induta, subnitida; anfractus 7, convexiusculi,

* This species is figured (Journ. de Conch. 1877, pl. xii. fig. 5) under the name *P. Fischeriana*.

regulariter crescentes, sutura subprofunda juncti, lineis incrementi tenuibus aliisque spiralibus subobsoletis striati; apex obtusus, rotundatus; apertura parva, rotunde subquadrata, longit. totius $\frac{1}{3}$ adæquans; perist. vix incrassatum, margine externo et inferne brevissime expanso, columellari late dilatato, callo tenui labro juncto.

Longit. $6\frac{1}{2}$ millim., diam. $3\frac{1}{3}$; apertura 2 longa.

Hab. Mamboia, at an altitude of 4000 to 5000 feet (*Last*).

This little species exhibits a distinct epidermis and has no teeth in the aperture. A slight sinus is visible in the outer lip near the suture.

Ennea lendix. (Pl. VI. fig. 16.)

Testa cylindræa, imperforata, alba, subpellucida, nitida; spira ad apicem obtuse rotundata; anfractus 8, vix convexiusculi, læves, sutura simplice sejuncti, lineis incrementi vix striatuli; apertura rotunde subquadrata, longit. totius $\frac{1}{4}$ paulo superans, denticulo minuto supra medium columellæ, altero majore, lamelliformi, parietali, prope extremitatem labri, munita; perist. leviter incrassatum, vix expansum, margine dextro superne sinuato, in medio areuato, prominente, columellari anguste dilatato.

Longit. 8 millim., diam. 3; apertura $2\frac{1}{4}$ longa, $1\frac{1}{3}$ lata.

Hab. Mamboia, at 4000 to 5000 feet elevation (*Last*).

Like *E. subflavescens* and *E. subhyalina* this species is cylindrical, smooth, and very glossy, but differs in having only two teeth in the aperture.

Ennea microstoma. (Pl. VI. fig. 17.)

Testa breviter cylindræa, ad apicem obtusa, anguste rimata, albo-pellucida, nitida; anfract. 7, convexiusculi, oblique leviter striati, ultimus inferno liris paucis longitudinalibus instructus, antice contractus, utrinque labrum scrobiculatus; apertura parva, ringens, dentibus tribus validis, albis, munita, longit. totius $\frac{1}{4}$ adæquans; perist. album, tenue, expansum, sinuatum, marginibus callo tenuissimo junctis.

Longit. $3\frac{1}{3}$ millim., diam. $1\frac{2}{3}$; apertura fere 1 longa.

Hab. Mamboia, at an altitude of 4000 to 5000 feet (*Last*).

The mouth of this minute species is much closed up by the three denticles, which converge towards the centre. One on the outer lip and one on the columella are thick and rounded, whilst the third is thin, lamellar, and joins the upper termination of the labrum. Under a powerful lens the deepish suture appears to be faintly denticulate. The short longitudinal liræ on the last whorl do not extend upward as far as

the suture, but are most distinct around the umbilical depression.

Ennea peculiaris. (Pl. VI. fig. 18.)

Testa parva, pupiformis, vix rimata, albida vel pallide straminea, nitida, striis confertis, oblique curvatis, conspicuis sculpta; anfract. 7, apicales duo lævigati, superne obtusi. cæteri convexi, sutura leviter obliqua, profundiuscula juncti, ultimus antice contractus, pone labrum haud profundo serobiculatus; apertura parva, longit. totius $\frac{1}{4}$ adæquans, superne peculiariter sinuata, dentibus tribus munita; perist. leviter incrassatum, subreflexum, marginibus callo tenui junctis, dextro superne circulariter sinuato.

Longit. 4 millim., diam. 2: apertura 1 longa et lata.

Hab. Mamboia, at an elevation of 4000 to 5000 feet (*Last*).

The peculiar, almost circular sinus at the upper part of the aperture is formed by the outer lip bending forward in the middle into a tooth-like projection, which is almost met by a prominent but not very thick tooth on the whorl and adjoining the termination of the labrum. The third denticle is small and situated within the lower margin of the aperture. The columella at the upper part seems to exhibit far within a broad horizontal plate, but being so far within the aperture, it is not easily defined.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE V.

- Figs. 1, 1 a. Hyalinia Lasti.*
- Fig. 2. Hyalinia Eminiana.*
- Fig. 3. Trochonantina mamboiensis.*
- Fig. 4. Trochonantina episcopalis.*
- Fig. 5. Bulimus (Rhachis) usagarius.*
- Fig. 6. Bulimus (Rhachis) quadricingulatus.*
- Fig. 7. Bulimus (Cerastus) mamboiensis.*
- Fig. 8. Bulimus (Cerastus) Emiri.*
- Fig. 9. Bulimus (Cerastus) kidetensis.*
- Fig. 10. Bulimus (Cerastus?) uniplicatus.*
- Fig. 11. Bulimus (Cerastus?) introversus.*
- Fig. 12. Bulimus (Hapalus) subvirescens.*
- Fig. 13. Bulimus (Hapalus) disparilis.*
- Fig. 14. Bulimus (Hapalus) associatus.*
- Fig. 15. Stenogyra (Subulina) subcarinifera.*
- Fig. 16. Stenogyra (Subulina) mamboiensis.*
- Fig. 17. Stenogyra (Subulina) usagaria.*
- Fig. 18. Stenogyra (Subulina) Lasti.*
- Fig. 19. Stenogyra (Subulina) Emiri.*
- Fig. 20. Stenogyra (Opeas) stenostoma.*

PLATE VI.

- Fig. 1. *Streptaxis mamboiensis*.
 Figs. 2, 2 a. *Streptaxis ordinarius*.
 Fig. 3. *Gibbus (Gonidomus) breviculus*.
 Fig. 4. *Ennea Hanningtoni*.
 Fig. 5. *Ennea Newtoni*.
 Fig. 6. *Ennea fortidentata*.
 Fig. 7. *Ennea consanguinea*.
 Fig. 8. *Ennea curvilamella*.
 Fig. 9. *Ennea consociata*.
 Fig. 10. *Ennea æquidentata*.
 Fig. 11. *Ennea ænigmatica*.
 Fig. 12. *Ennea soror*.
 Fig. 13. *Ennea subhyalina*.
 Fig. 14. *Ennea subflavescens*.
 Fig. 15. *Ennea amicta*.
 Fig. 16. *Ennea lendix*.
 Fig. 17. *Ennea microstoma*.
 Fig. 18. *Ennea peculiaris*.

XVIII.—On a new Species of *Guiraca*. By EDWARD
 BARTLETT, Curator of the Maidstone Museum.

WHILE closely comparing my specimens of this genus I observed a great difference in the bills and in the general colour of the birds obtained by Mr. H. Whitely on the Carimang River, British Guiana, which I think are sufficient to separate them from the well-known *Guiraca cyanea*, auct.

The bill of *Guiraca cyanea* is short, robust, and much curved on the culmen; the lower belly is greyish blue; under tail-coverts blue, like the breast.

Guiraca Rothschildi, sp. n.

Bill similar to *Guiraca cyanoides*, straight, acute; culmen not curved as in *Guiraca cyanea*, length of culmen 0.75.

Male.—General colour similar to *Guiraca cyanea*, the silvery blue of forehead and spot of same on cheek brighter and more extended; upper and lower parts darker blue than in the old form; rump uniform with the mantle; belly nearly black; under tail-coverts blackish, faintly tinged with dark blue.

Female.—Dark umber-brown, palest on the forehead and chin. Much darker than the female of *Guiraca cyanea*.

This well-marked species by its size, colour, and straight culmen cannot be confused with either *Guiraca cyanea* or